The South-Carolina Gazette.

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Charles-Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

From the GAZETTEER.

To the PRINTER.

I HAVE long ſeen with patience the arguments of our news paper politicians, long waited in expectation that in conſequence of the prevalence of the better ſide, the other would introduce a change of meaſures; but at length I ſubſcribe to an opinion of which I have frequently heard numbers aſſent to, namely, that obſtinacy at a certain height is unconquerable, and immoveable to all the good arguments that human policy can invent, or human wiſdom acknowledges. But of all the dreadful miſchiefs this hateful obſtinacy draws down upon the heads of mankind, ſurely the preſent ſtate of affairs in America is one of the moſt awful, and an example which ought to give timely warning to a nation already engaged in a conflict, which at the ſame time that it may crown her with victory, weaves with that crown, thorns of everlaſting ſhame and diſhonour. Oh, Sir, could our brave countrymen here, who refuſe to join their aid to a deed ſo black, could they hover round the heads of the glorious multitude now fighting in the cauſe of virtue and liberty; could they ſee them waving their keen ſwords in the day of battle with a cool ſerenity of reſolution, and courting death in defence of their injured countrymen—ſurely they would unite their ſtrongeſt efforts to bid ceaſe this murderous tranſaction, and if they tried in vain the means of peace, would with one accord point their juſt vengeance at the diſhoneſt breaſt of thoſe who have urged and executed it with ſo bloody a reſolution. My God! Mr. Printer, every hour brings freſh accounts of the unfortunate and diſtreſsful circumſtances which theſe meaſures plunge individuals into. The account is horrid to the laſt degree. This in fact is the only way to ſtop its growth: Tullius, amid a large bed of poppies, decollated the talleſt; let our miniſters be ſerved the ſame ſauce. It will effectually do the only buſineſs that is of any ſervice to Britain. BRUTUS.

VIEW of the MEASURES now purſuing by the principal States of Europe.

IN the early ages of the world mankind enjoyed an uninterrupted liberty and a perfect independance. Each family was as a little ſtate, of which the father was the chief, and which acknowledged no other ſuperior. They lived without ambition, for every one was contented with his inheritance: and they had no other riches than their flocks and herds, which ſupplied them with food and raiment.

It is not by choice that man have conſented to acknowledge the ſuperiority, or pay their adoration to the idol of TITLE: Force has obliged them to bear the yoke which a Cæſar or Alexander has introduced by violence. Indeed, they were not the firſt who turned their arms (originally contrived to defend man againſt the ſavage inhabitants of the foreſts) againſt men themſelves, to reduce them to ſlavery. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that the individuals of every trading ſtate muſt be reſtrained by ſome form of government, yet it muſt be allowed, that neceſſity and the importation of foreign vices, not Nature, was its parent.

Let us, however, quit the regions of antiquity, and ſee what the preſent age will produce us.—Melancholy indeed is the proſpect! We are ſaid to grow wiſer; but I fear we are not more happy than were our anceſtors. Riches have corrupted us, and Luxury will complete our ruin. We are ſaid to be more poliſhed and refined; but I fear only in the arts of cunning and ambition, in the thirſt of power, and the love of univerſal dominion. If we take a ſlight view of the meaſures now purſuing by the principal ſtates of Europe at this period, we ſhall perhaps ſee this very clearly.

The Turks and Ruſſians, after having ſacrificed near 60,000 of their ſubjects in each campaign, have dropped the bloody conteſt; but let us not imagine through motives of royal humanity, ſince the generality of Sovereigns pay no greater regard to the lives of their ſubjects, than they do to the horſes which drag their military baggage from poſt to poſt. Man, ſay they, lives but to die on the *Bed of Glory*.

Long has the Pruſſian Eagle caſt a jealous eye on the power of the Ruſſians, the recent ſmart of whoſe rod he has not yet forgotten. He beheld, with a ſecret pleaſure, that empire exhauſting its military ſtrength in a conteſt, in which he artfully evaded engaging as a party. He conſidered it as much more to his intereſt to make himſelf maſter of the moſt fruitful parts of Poland, than to engage in an uncertain war, from which no profit could be reaped.

The Grand Turk, who at his acceſſion to the imperial dignity made ſuch a parade of his military preparations, in the end ſacrificed thouſands of his ſubjects at the ſhrine of diſgrace. The Ottoman forces will probably never make any great figure in the field againſt the Ruſſians, unleſs the manners of thoſe two empires ſhould materially change. At preſent, the Turks are luxurious and enervated, and eaſily diſcouraged by misfortune. The Ruſſians are born and bred in a climate, which by its ſeverity makes the fatigues of a campaign, under a milder meridian, in ſome meaſure an agreeable change. Inured to hardſhips, accuſtomed to a ſcanty fare, and utter ſtrangers to modern refinements, they know nothing but what they are taught by their commanders, which conſiſts only in obedience to military diſcipline, and on every occaſion, to purchaſe glory at the hazard of their lives. Hence it is, that no dangers deter them, no misfortunes diſmay them, and that their only purſuit is death or victory.

What is the Emperor of Germany doing?—He is at peace with all the world; and yet this young ſprig of the Houſe of Auſtria maintains ſeveral vaſt armies, who are conſtantly marching on the borders of his dominions, as if ready for action. His imperial Majeſty himſelf is either conſtantly at the head of one of his armies, or traveling from one to the other of them: He endures all the fatigues of a common ſoldier, and never makes any meal but at night, when he partakes of any fare, though ever ſo coarſe, and ſuch as the place he ſtops at will afford. In ſhort, he ſeems determined, like Charles of Sweden, to acquire an iron conſtitution by continual fatigue and abſtinence.—If the good of mankind in general, and the peace and welfare of his own ſubjects, were the reaſons for this uncommon application of all this ardour of military eſtabliſhment, the Emperor would be juſtly admired as another Titus. But, alas! he that maintains immenſe forces muſt pay them by the ſweat, labour and induſtry of his impoveriſhed ſubjects. Millions of people muſt be half ſtarved to feed and clothe an army of three hundred thouſand men. O pernicious thirſt of glory, that entails miſery upon a whole nation!

Let us turn our attention to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. He is juſt come to a throne, which has long been ſurrounded by the party cabals and intrigues of intereſted men and females, who ſtrain every political nerve to obtain the confidence of their Prince, and then lead him as they pleaſe. If report does not do injury to Louis, he loves his pleaſures more than the fatigues of government, and wants ſpirit to oppoſe thoſe harpies of the ſtate, the Farmers-General, whom he ſuffers by their infamous monopolies, to ſtarve his ſubjects; and, ſo far from liſtening to the juſt complaints of his unhappy and diſtreſſed ſubjects, he ſends his military among them, either to cut their throats, or end their miſeries on a gibbet. As to the power of France, and her ability to engage in a war, if we give credit to own Miniſter's Speech in the Houſe, on opening the Budget, we cannot but be greatly alarmed. He laſt year told us, that France was *poor*, *weak*, *ruined*, and in a ſtate of *Bankruptcy*; but now he aſſures us, ſhe is *rich*, *powerful* and *opulent*, and we have not a moment's ſecurity of peace. Indeed, it is very likely, that as ſoon as the French Adminiſtration ſhall be perfectly formed, we ſhall find ourſelves engaged in a dangerous war with the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon.

The Spaniards have conſiderably improved their revenues and increaſed their forces; and when we conſider the encouragement given to their people to employ themſelves in manufactures and huſbandry, and to ſhake off that heavy and idle diſpoſition which rendered them ſo contemptible in the eyes of other nations, there is great reaſon to apprehend that, in a few years, they will probably make a more diſtinguiſhed figure in Europe then ever they did under their native Princes. Their inſolence to the Britiſh flag, their illegal ſeizures of our merchantmen, their haughty behaviour to the Britiſh court, and, above all, the immenſe preparations they are making in all their ports, leave us no room to doubt but that a ſtorm is brooding, which will perhaps burſt over Gibraltar, and extend its influence even to Jamaica. Should that happen, it is eaſy to foreſee that Portugal will then ſuffer for her ingratitude to England, and fall a victim to Spain.

When we turn our attention from foreign climes to our own, the proſpect is terrifying. We look forward to turbulent and tempeſtuous times—to violent ſtruggles between the Coloniſts and their Mother Country—to conteſts, not for things of ſmall importance, but for nothing leſs then *Power* and *Dominion* on the one ſide, *Life* and *Liberty* on the other: Tyranny and Oppreſſion have opened the ſcene, and blood and ſlaughter will cloſe it.

——— ———*Bella, horrida bella,*

Et Tibrim multo ſpumantem ſanguine cerno!

Our trade with Portugal is dwindled into nothing, comparatively ſpeaking, and our *prudent* Governors have forbidden the currency of Port money in this kingdom, becauſe they knew little was brought into it: In like manner they have paſſed an act to prevent the Americans from trading with us, after they themſelves have declared off all commercial connections.

Let us for a moment reflect on the alarming ſituation of that capital branch of our commerce, our *woollen manufactures*. The King of Sweden with a view to encourage the manufactures of his own country, has laid heavy duties on the importation of *woollen cloths*, watches, and many other articles which they uſed to receive from us; the profits from which duties are appropriated in giving premiums to the manufactures of the ſame articles in Sweden. The King of Denmark has followed his example, and has long ſince forbidden the importation of *foreign cloths* into any part of his dominions, the manufactures of that kingdom being now ſufficient to ſupply them. Not only Foreign Powers have reſolved to diſcourage the wearing of Engliſh cloths, but even the *Scotch* themſelves, who are ſo cloſely united with England as to make their intereſt reciprocal, have formed an *aſſociation* to wear none of theſe cloths which ſhall be manufactured on the ſouth ſide of the Tweed. Have not the Americans been called *rebels* for a ſimilar *aſſociation*?

I doubt not, Sir, ſhould this letter fall into the hands of either Placemen or Penſioners, they will conſider the writer of it as an incendiary who delights in ſowing the ſeeds of anarchy and confuſion. Intereſt is the ruling paſſion of mankind, and few have reſolution enough to ſoar above its influence. It is frequently difficult to convince a man of an error in which his judgment is concerned; but it is impoſſible, if judgment and intereſt are connected. We might as ſoon attempt to deprive the Leopard of its ſpots, the Hyæna of its ferocity, or the Crocodile of its Hypocriſy, as to convince a rank Courtier that non-reſiſtance and paſſive-obedience is a maxim diametrically oppoſite to the dictates of Reaſon and the laws of Nature. The priciples we imbibe in or youth are not eaſily eradicated even by age and long experience: The man who from his infancy has been taught to be the friend of the *ruling* Miniſter, will hardly ever deſert him in old age: He will conſider him as the fountain from whence he ſips the waters of his exiſtence; and however abſurd ſuch a Miniſter's conduct may be, he will think it his duty to ſupport him in every meaſure. For my own part, when I reflect on our preſent unhappy diviſions, with our Colonies, the violent ſymptoms of a general European and American war, the wretched Miniſtry that are to ſtruggle with that danger, the miſerable ſtate of our finances, and the manifeſt decay of our commerce, I cannot help concluding with an excellent writer—*Signs following ſigns lead on the mighty Year.*

SENEX.

The MEMBERS of
The RECESS SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend an annual Meeting, to be held at the Houſe of Mr. WM EDWARDS, on Tueſday the 5th of December next, preciſely at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Preſident,
JOHN WHEELER, Secretary.

AN OVERSEER is wanted by the Subſcriber, at SANTEE.—As a Perſon (*well recommended*) of a good Character for his Knowledge in the Planting Buſineſs; for Induſtry, Sobriety, and Honeſty, will be only employed, let none elſe give themſelves the Trouble of applying.—If the Man ſhould have a Wife, that will be careful of ſick Negroes, he will be the more acceptable to

SAMPSON NEYLE.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, about five Weeks ago, a Negro Boy, named BOB; he had on when he went away, a blue Jacket and Breeches, with other Clothes, which he carried off with him.—Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and will deliver him to me at Ponpon, or the Warden of the Work-Houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and all reaſonable Charges.

HENRY LIEBEHENTZ.

N. B. If Information can be given of his being harboured by any white or black Perſon, TWENTY POUNDS ſhall be paid on Conviction. *Nov. 7, 1775.*

Black-Mingo, October 28, 1775.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROCKINGTON, tols a brown bay HORSE, 14 Hands and an Half high, a natural Pacer, and branded on the mounting Shoulder IF, about ten Years old—no Fleſh Marks. *Alſo,*

A dark bay MARE, three Years old and upwards, branded [illegible], with a Star and Snip, about 12 Hands and an Half high—a Trotter.

The Owners of the above Strays may prove their Property before

SAMUEL NESMITH, J. P.

Ferguſon's Swamp, St. John's Pariſh, June 1, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, the two following NEGROES, viz. JOB and MAURIS;—JOB, is about five Feet high, of a yellowiſh Caſt, round, and very hairy about the Face; he had Iron Clogs on both his Legs when he abſconded, is this Country born, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and about 35 Years of Age—a Field Slave, and well known in St. John's Pariſh:—It is thought he will make to his old Range, Winyah and Blackmingo.—MAURIS, is a Lad about 18 Years old, tall, and well made, of a yellowiſh Complexion, Country born, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured at Doct. Chandler's Plantation, near Dorcheſter, as he has a Mother and other Relations there:—Each of them had on when they went away, Oſnabrugs Shirts, Trowſers, and Breeches of white Plains.—Whoever apprehends the above Runaways, and will deliver them to me, or the Warden of the Work-Houſe, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each; or if any white Perſon can give Information of their being harboured by ſuch, a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be given, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and TWENTY POUNDS, if by a Negro, to be paid by

BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD *at* TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, in Broad-ſtreet, the Corner of Gadſden's-Alley. Price* FIVE SHILLINGS *Currency*,

SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies. By their Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

HAVING again received poſitive Inſtructions from William Blake, Eſq; to remit him a conſiderable Part of the Monies he has at Intereſt in this Colony, and little or no Attention having been paid to our former Advertiſements to this Purpoſe, we muſt once more requeſt the Favour of thoſe who know they are in Arrears for Intereſt, to pay up the ſame forthwith, and that they will be ſo obliging as to provide for the Payment of at leaſt one-third of the Principal of their Bonds, in the Courſe of the enſuing Crop.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
JOHN DEAS.

☞ The Tract of Land at Beach-Hill, is ſtill for Sale.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

LOST, on Wedneſday Evening, the 27th of September, between Mr. Ramage's Tavern, in Broad-ſtreet, and the Subſcriber's Houſe on Trott's Point,

A worked Pocket-Book,

with the Subſcriber's Name thereon, containing ſeveral Bonds, Notes of Hand, &c. alſo Five Fifty Pounds Bills, one Twenty Shillings, and one Five Shillings Bill. Whoever has found the ſaid Pocket-Book, and will deliver it, with the Contents thereof, to the Subſcriber, or in his Abſence, to Mr. *George Greenland*, Factor in Charles-Town, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office, in Gadſden's Alley, ſhall receive the above Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency. WILLIAM CHISHOLME.

Who forwarns all Perſons whatſoever from paying or receiving any Bond or Note, either on his Account, or on Mr. Rigg, late of Charles-Town, deceaſed. He will be much obliged to any Perſon or Perſons, that if any ſuch Bond or Notes ſhould be offered, to ſtop the ſame, and give Notice thereof to the Subſcriber, or Mr. *George Greenland*, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing Office.

LONDON.

ORDERS are ſent to Gibraltar, for laying a boom and chain acroſs the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any veſſel from coming in without leave.

A correſpondent obſerves, that England's fighting with America, is neither more or leſs than "ſelf-murder;" and thoſe who adviſed ſuch a meaſure, ought to be buried in a croſs-way.

There is nothing this miniſtry wiſh for more than to perſuade the people of England to approve their cruel proceedings againſt the Americans, in order to effect which, they now circulate a piece of news, which, they pretend, is authentically received from America, purporting, that "the American Congreſs have reſolved to 'reject every conciliatory meaſure' and to make war, not to preſerve their liberty, but to be independent of England." We know that nothing can be more the reverſe of the truth; that they will not agree to any conciliatory meaſures which this miniſtry can offer, is moſt certain; they would be fools, indeed, if they truſted men whoſe principles they know to be hoſtile to freedom. The truth is, they inſiſt upon a change of miniſters, prior to any accommodation whatever, and if the people of England chuſe to prefer the continuance of ſuch miniſters in office, to the reſtoration of peace and happineſs, the Americans cannot be blamed if they refuſe to liſten to any terms which they can propoſe. If the friends of the conſtitution are put into the miniſtry, the Americans will readily repoſe confidence in their aſſurances, and return to their allegiance, on the footing they were governed in the late reigns; if not, they will ſoon find, that all England will be their enemies, and that, by flying in the face of whig miniſters, they will effectually ruin America as well as England. If theſe tory miniſters, however, are ſuffered to direct the helm much longer, we ſhall have no right to blame the Americans, if they reſolve on never being governed by a country that gives ſuch a proof of its not having public ſpirit enough to reſcue itſelf from deſtruction.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is high time to have done with whining to the miniſters of ſtate (whoſe necks are in jeopardy) after their miniſterial declarations both in and out of parliament relative to their proſecution of unconſtitutional meaſures, and recollecting that every juſt requeſt has been diſregarded by them. In the preſent application he reſts his hope and confidence on the King's wiſdom. A wiſe prince will act for himſelf with his people, without regarding the council of the intereſted miniſters.

We are informed, that ſhould the diſturbances in New-England continue till the next ſitting of Parliament, an act will be paſſed to make it lawful to try by a court martial, all ſuch perſons as ſhall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be ſpecified in the ſaid act. Others affirm, that a court of Oyer and Terminer ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the ſpecial purpoſe of trying the rebels at Boſton; and that no perſon, ſuſpected by the King's council is diſaffected to the ſupremacy of parliament over America, ſhall be permitted to ſit upon any jury. This meaſure will be leſs liable to objections than the bringing the culprits to be tried in this country.

Great bets are laid, that if the American controverſy is not ſettled before the next winter, there will be a civil war and revolution in England before the ſpring.

A journeyman taylor of Braintree, in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortune of his country, curſed the miniſter, and like a true patriot, got drunk with his laſt ſixpence, the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the bo[a]rd, and after hailing the glorious goddeſs of liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New-England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages, adding, "I will no longer live in this damned land of ſlavery, and be clipped to death by the ſheers of miniſterial oppreſſion; they ſhall never cabbage me of my liberty, while I can wield a bare bodkin: no, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G—d I will go and fight for him."

It is ſaid, that Lord North hath declared to a gentleman deeply intereſted in American affairs, that he had been groſsly deceived in the intelligence he had received from that country at a vaſt expence to government.

It is aſked, What does Lord Sandwich now think of his late declaration in the Houſe, that with a handful of regulars he would ſcour America, from the mouth of the Miſſiſippi to Hudſon's Bay, and return in triumph? The Americans have been ſtigmatized as cowards; but they have proved thoſe to be fools, who made the aſſertion. If we are to ſeek for cowards, let us make the ſearch among tyrants, and our labour will not be in vain. Generous and courageous ſouls brood in ſilence over the injuries they receive, and wait till an opportunity offers of forcing their enemies to confeſs their errors and receive forgiveneſs; but mean and degenerate minds give an unbounded licence to their tongue, and fooliſhly utter thoſe threats they have neither courage, ability, nor power to put in execution; friends and enemies are alike treated by them. To the former, they are treacherous; and to the latter, they are butchers and aſſaſſins. What Lord Kaims propheſied would be the ſtate of America within the courſe of a century, our preſent ſagacious miniſters are bringing about in a much ſhorter period. "The coloniſts have the ſpirit of a free people, and are enflamed with patriotiſm. Their population will equal that of Britain and Ireland in leſs than a century, and they will be a match for the mother country, if they chuſe to be independent. Every advantage will be on their ſide, as the attack muſt be by ſea from a very great diſtance. Being thus delivered from a foreign yoke, their firſt care will be the choice of a proper government, and it is not difficult to foreſee what government will be choſen. A people animated with the new bleſſings of liberty and independence, will not incline to a kingly government. We may pronounce then, with tolerable certainty, that each colony will chuſe for itſelf a republican government; and their reſpective conſtitutions prepare them for it; they have a ſenate, and they have an aſſembly repreſenting the people. No further change will be neceſſary, than to drop the Governor, who repreſents the King of Britain; and thus a great ſtate will be converted into many ſmall ſtates."

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *July* 9.

"Our dependence on New-York, and (under God) the preſervation of that city and colony from a very ſhameful defection which had been fatal to the cauſe of freedom, has been greatly owing to the abilities, zeal, and aſſiduity of the worthy Mr. Holt. What pleaſure it is for thoſe whoſe chief enjoyment conſiſts in the happineſs and ſecurity of their fellow creatures, to witneſs ſuch exertions to ſave our country, to annoy it's inſidious enemies, and carry into every corner of it the diſcoveries and advice of it's friends!

"The buſineſs is now to develope the ſchemes laying to deceive and divide the New-Yorkers, finding mere force like to anſwer no valuable end. They now talk of blocking up the ports and thus diſtreſſing the trade to make people quarrel with each other, which quarrels ſome are employed to foment. They have given out word that they will call Lord Chatham into office, but it is falſe; Chatham is old and very feeble, not able to bear the fatigues of buſineſs: Beſides, he will not accept it without a total change of the Miniſtry, a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, and the calling of a new one by the free choice of the people.

"The true ſtate of the matter is, that the Miniſtry ſtill intend to drive on in hopes that you will in time ſubmit and all will be theirs. They uſe every means in their power to deceive the people both here and in America, that they may get their plan eſtabliſhed of keeping up a ſtanding army in the colonies, increaſed by degrees till they become maſters of the coloniſts and all their property, as they have done here.

"The Lord Mayor is aſſiduous to the laſt. The Livery of London are now all alarmed, and have ſent petitions and remonſtrances one after another: They have taken up the affair in ſuch good earneſt as will very probably excite a civil war, in England. The ferment in the city is certainly prodigious. The land-holders alſo begin to be moved and aid the merchants, and the common people are all entering into aſſociations and conſulting what is beſt to be done.

"*Intelligence extraordinary, Sunday, July* 9. The Council is determined to proceed againſt America. They are determined Lord Chatham ſhall not come into Adminiſtration again. The Lords ſay the clamour of Wilkes and his greaſy gown may march up Pall-mall, but there will be no notice taken of his mob; the city. Gage is to be broke for not ſending out more powder to his men in Lexington battle, which was the cauſe of their defeat. Gage's tame behaviour has been the cauſe of this delay. America muſt not be loſt for a few mens lives? 60,000 men can well be ſpared to ſubdue the rebels, and not ſuffer the faction in America to bully Great-Britain out of her colonies.

"In the laſt cabal it was adviſed to take up the printer of the reſolves of the Livery of London, as a libel on the King, and to take up Wilkes as an abetter; but it was thought not prudent to ſtir in this matter, as the Livery are determined to aſſert their rights, and they have republiſhed their reſolves in hand-bills, diſtributed them all round London, paſted them on boards and hung them up in all the public houſes in and about London, and ſent them to the different towns and croſs roads in England.

"The ſailors will enter into the ſervice. Six ſhips put into commiſſion to aſſiſt in blocking up the ports of Virginia. Orders have been ſent to Gage to riſk a battle for the honour of Old England. Lord Mansfield was ſent for to Buckingham Houſe, 10 o'clock at night, Friday. Lord Dartmouth ſays he expects a ſubmiſſion from the Congreſs. News from Gibraltar: They expect a Spaniſh fleet there.

"If America ſends any the leaſt conceſſion, nay ever ſo ſmall, they are undone—ruined; for orders will thereupon be ſent to hang the principal provincial officers, to confiſcate their eſtates and advertiſe them to be ſold in London, with a reward for their heads, dead or alive. If America ſubmits ſhe muſt pay all the expences of the land and ſea armament, eſtimated at two millions, which it has coſt England to reduce the rebels to obedience.

"GREAT NEWS! that the rifle-men reſolve to aim at the Scotch officers: It affords great diverſion to the Engliſh to hear of the American rifle mens reſolve.

"At a club yeſterday, the Gentlemen all agreed, that in caſe America behaved as heretofore towards England, and had no mind to revolt or ſet up for themſelves, that on ſuch conviction they ſhould aſſiſt and ſupport them. The Miniſtry having always aſſured the people of England that nothing was intended but to bring America to proper ſubjection, which it was the duty of every Engliſhman to conſent to; but now the blood of their brethren (no matter by what name called) was ſpilt here was a loud call to ſee why, and who was the cauſe of this uproar; that Engliſhmen do not allow of blood and murder; that trials by jury is a ſtanding teſt; and that they are determined to have an enquiry into theſe matters.

"The women talk of petitioning the Queen. It is ſaid King James had 57 petitions the ſame year he ran away. *Quere*. Has not George had near that number.

"The refugees who lately deſerted their own homes to ſeek protection in England are very ſilent, keep cloſe, and do not talk of American affairs; only ſeem to think they will go back and fight, as they find the ſpirit of the times likely to drive them back. *N. B.* An Engliſhman hates a coward.

"The ſix men of war are not named yet; draughts from the other ſhips are to fill them up. Lord Sandwich pays a man to puff him off in the papers, but that means fails now; the people begin to ſee; the ſubject of diſpute with America ſeems now better underſtood; begin to be alarmed; they are come up to London; a total ſtoppage of their trade. The great plenty of wheat brought into England has kept people eaſy, as *while no want, no complaint*. The names of all perſons who write letters to America are to be returned. For the future no intelligence is to go over: Men are employed to ſtop letters, to lurk in coffee-houſes, to find out, fetch and carry."

The following is extracted from a LETTER *to thoſe Ladies whoſe Husbands poſſeſs a Seat in either Houſe of Parliament*. Printed in Quarto, Price 1s.

This Writer begins his addreſs to the Ladies, thus:

"LADIES,

"I Appeal to your knowledge.——Your huſbands return from either Houſe at a late hour, gloomy, diſcontented, and paſs the night ſleepleſs, yet unkind. Aſk them the cauſe, they anſwer, peeviſhly, that they are thoughtful and fatigued. This, as you well know, is very unpleaſant, and you would gladly ſooth them, if you knew how, into better temper: What think you is the true cauſe? I am afraid they do not much like this American buſineſs which you hear ſo much of; and that their conſciences are not altogether at eaſe."

Our Author having treated of the nature of the preſent unhappy differences between Great-Britain and her colonies, puts the following caſe, not only to elucidate the reaſoning and diſtinctions he has made uſe of, but at the ſame time to explain fully and fairly the expediency or inexpediency, juſtice or injuſtice, of the American laws.

"Let us ſuppoſe, that that *domeſtic* and *grave legiſlator*, a *huſband*, ſhould, after a fit of ſpleen, ſay, *Madam*, or *my dear*, I find my finances in much diſorder, and I have been thinking of a new reſource: Your pin money, my dear, is conſiderable: You muſt pay me thirty per cent. upon the produce.—You cannot be in earneſt, ſays the Lady, you know that every farthing of it is laid out for our mutual advantage: It is laid out in neceſſary articles for my perſon: What expence, what extravagance am I guilty of? Beſides, I buy every thing of your own tenants, who are thereby enabled to pay their rents and employ other tenants, who, again, are enabled to pay theirs, ſo that your eſtate is improved to the whole amount; whereas, if you ſeize upon my pin money, not only I ſhall be diſhonoured and impoveriſhed, but your tenants will break and your rents fail, and you will thereby loſe *power* without gaining *wealth*.—Theſe arguments are too artificial, Madam, I cannot wait this circuitous courſe of things; I am the ſole judge of *expediency*, and the money muſt be paid.—But, my dear life, ſays the Lady, is not this very *unjuſt*? Is there not a ſolemn compact between us? Have not you, for various conſiderations, aſſigned me this ſeparate article, and given me a power to *tax*, as it were my own pocket (without accounting to you) for my own more peculiar neceſſaries and ornaments? You have no right, my dear, to diſpenſe with the obligations of *Juſtice*.—You queſtion my authority, Madam.—I am very unwilling to do it, Sir; if you are in want of money, let me voluntarily aſſiſt you: Do not deprive me of that merit: Put my affection to the proof: You have hitherto found the ſincerity of it: It is my duty to run all fortunes with you, in ſickneſs and in health: No extremity ſhall make me deſert you: Only, do not commit *injuſtice*: Give me the merit of my love and obedience: Let it be a reaſonable ſervice: Do not render yourſelf unworthy of obedience in the very act by which you demand it: I can be *obedient*, not not *baſe*: A *wife*, but not a *ſlave*.—This is the language of rebellion, Madam.—This is the tone of tyranny, Sir.—Death and hell! whips and chains ſhall enforce obedience.—I appeal to the law, Sir; and had rather ſubmit to *ſeparation*, than *injuſtice*: Hard as it is, let me rather loſe your love by *juſt reſiſtance*, than incur your contempt, which my free ſoul cannot bear, by *baſe and ſervile ſubmiſſion*.—This, Ladies, is exactly the caſe between England and America, except that a wife would be certain of relief from *the law*, whereas America muſt truſt to the uncertain deciſion of *arms*, and be compelled, at the beſt, to involve in final deſtruction the very power ſhe loves and wiſhes to obey.—Now, Ladies, how noble, how glorious would it be to the female character, if you would redeem your huſbands from guilt, and your country from ruin! To this end, I will relate a fact, and leave you to apply the tale.

In the reign of Charles the Firſt, the crown claimed a power of taxing the people of England, as the parliament now does the people of America, without their *conſent*. This claim of right was founded upon the pretence of urgent neceſſity, of which the crown affirmed itſelf to be the only judge. This tax was called ſhip money. The right was queſtioned, and the point came before the Judges for a legal deciſion. At this time the Judges held their places during pleaſure, and it was not therefore doubted but that judgment would be given for the crown. On this occaſion, the wife of one of thoſe Judges exhorted her huſband to follow the dictates of his conſcience. He frankly confeſſed that the judgment he was about to give was contrary to law, but he reminded her, that if he reſpected his conſcience, he ſhould certainly be diſmiſſed; and he could not bear the thought of reducing her to poverty and diſtreſs. On this occaſion ſhe diſcovered the nobleneſs of her ſoul. She embraced him indeed, but ſhe treated his falſe tenderneſs and ignoble ſentiment with generous diſdain. She profeſſed the moſt ardent deſire of encountering the hardeſt poverty in the cauſe of virtue. She ſolicited, ſhe implored that he would not make himſelf unworthy of her affections, but that he would give her the ſupreme ſatisfaction of *eſteeming* the man whom ſhe was bound to *obey*. She willingly offered her *days* to the ſevereſt labour, upon condition only that ſhe might paſs the *night* in the boſom of an innocent and virtuous man. She prevailed, and, in the event, not only ſaved her huſband from guilt and diſhonour, but from priſons and impeachments, in which the reſt of the Judges were finally involved.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a ſhort Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earneſtly requeſt thoſe indebted to him, to make as ſpeedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And thoſe who cannot pay, to give ſuch Security as may be thought reaſonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DORSIUS.

Charles-Town, November 10, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber's Plantation at Wando, three Negro Fellows—One named BOB, of a black Complexion, buſhey Head, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born, talks good Engliſh, and can mimick the Back Wood or Northward Languages, has a Cut betwixt his Chin and lower Lip, and had on when he went away a blue Bath Coat and Waiſtcoat, a ſtriped Flannel Jacket, a Pair of white Breeches, white Boots, and black Hat.—Another Fellow named BILL, talks but little Engliſh, of a black Complexion, above 5 Feet 1 Inch high, broad faced, and about 18 Years of Age; he had on when he went away two blue Jackets, a Pair of brown Cloth Breeches, and a white Cap.—The other Negro Fellow alſo named BILL, or BILLY, of the Guinea Country, with his Country Marks in his Face, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, ſlim made, and walks upright; he had on when he went away a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowſers, very much torn.—They went off from Wando this Day in a Schooner's Canoe, and are ſuppoſed to be in Charles-Town, or on their Way to Ponpon.—Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid Negro Fellows to Mr. William M'Kimmy, in Charles-Town, or to the Subſcriber at his Plantation at Wando, ſhall receive a Reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS Currency, with all reaſonable Charges, or FIVE POUNDS Currency for either of them; and a further Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS, will be given to any Perſon or Perſons giving Information of their being harboured by any white Perſon or Perſons, and TWENTY POUNDS, if harboured by a Negro, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

HENRY REEVES.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 8.

WE have mentioned, that the Roſe man of war, with her fleet of tenders and prizes, lay near the weſt end of Fiſher's-Iſland. On Friday, between three and four o'clock, P.M. the whole (ten in number) made ſail, ſtretched acroſs the mouth of this harbour, then bore away, and went round the weſt end of Fiſher's Iſland. About an hour before they came to ſail, they took a ſloop (Capt. M'Gibbon) bound out from this harbour, with a cargo of horſes, regularly cleared for Jamaica, whom they carried into Newport, where ſhe ſtill remains. On Saturday one of the man of war's tenders got on Shag Wogonock Reef, when her guns were taken out by another tender, and ſhe afterwards drifted on Plumb-Iſland.

WATERTOWN, September 25.

The effect of military law, or who would not live in Boſton?—A few weeks paſt, as ſome of the light horſe who are now in Boſton, were paſſing towards their ſtables at Mr. Inches's rope walk at New Boſton, when they were oppoſite Mr. Lewis Gray's houſe (ſon of the notorious Harriſon Gray, late treaſurer) there fell a ſhower of rain, one of them diſmounted and led his horſe into the kitchen, but not liking that very well, he led him into the ſitting room. Mrs Gray, who was above ſtairs and hearing a noiſe, called to the maid to know what was the matter. The fellow damned her heartily, and as ſoon as it ceaſed raining, he led his horſe through the entry, and out of the front door, and went about his buſineſs.——This may be depended on as a fact.

NEWPORT, September 25.

A correſpondent ſays, that General Gage's army is now divided into three companies;—the firſt company is under ground; the ſecond company is above ground; the third company is in the hoſpital; and he has received expreſs orders, from home, for the ſecond and third companies to march and follow the firſt.

OCTOBER 2.

On Friday the Nautilus, with two tenders, ſailed, to convoy four brigs to Boſton; the next day one of the brigs, Captain Benjamin Bowers, being near the ſhore of Dartmouth, was boarded by a number of Provincials, and carried into Bedford. After ſhe was boarded, one of the ſhip's tenders came up, fired two broadſides, and grappled her; the people on board lying cloſe till the tender was faſt, when they roſe and fired a number of ſmall arms into her, which it was thought killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her faſts, and made off.

WORCESTER, September 29.

We learn by the laſt Boſton paper, that that grand rebel to his God, his country, and his King, Thomas Gage, and his deſpicable band of traitors and military butchers *intend* raiſing a regiment of "*Loyal Fencible Americans,*" the command of which is already given to one Gorham, who ſerved laſt war in America. We are told that ſome *head Tories*, a few Negroes, and ſome Scotch rebels and convicts have already enliſted.——Whether a regiment of ſuch beings can be called "*Loyal Fencible Americans,*" the world can judge. We are likewiſe informed by the ſaid Boſton paper, that regiments *ſimilar* to the above are forming in the other colonies.—Yes, ye JUDASES, for your conſolation we would inform you, that (exclusive of our army in camp) REGIMENTS of TRULY "LOYAL FENCIBLE AMERICANS" are now raiſing from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, who are determined to DEFEND their liberties and properties; and to RESIST, while life laſts, the tyranny of your maſter the Devil, whoſe vicegerents in the Britiſh dominions are Bute and North.—REBELS! Remember that Americans revere their King while he governs righteouſly—they love their country, and are ready to bleed in it's behalf—But ye, ye butchers, diſgrace your King; and millions, yet unborn, will CURSE your memory!

Yeſterday a WAGGON LOAD of money paſſed through this town, from Philadelphia, for the uſe of the continental army.

WILLIAMSBURGH, October 14.

Three diſtinct companies for the regular ſervice have lately arrived here, viz. Capt. Richard Parker's, from Lancaſter; Capt. William Taliaferro's, from Caroline; and Capt. William Davis's, from Princeſs Anne. It is ſaid the battalion of Minute-Men in Culpepper diſtrict is completed, and has been encamped ſeveral days.

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, and adjourned to the firſt Thurſday in March next.

Mann Page, junior, Eſq; a Delegate in Convention for the county of Spotſylvania, has entered the minute ſervice as a private, in a company whereof a younger brother is Captain. This Gentleman's zeal in the cauſe which now diſtracts this once happy country has induced him to lend his aſſiſtance in that capacity, rather than be an idle ſpectator while the liberties of the whole continent are at ſtake, and thereby furniſhes an example worthy of imitation by all true lovers of freedom, to be regardleſs of what military ſtation they ſerve their country in during the preſent unnatural conteſt, but neceſſary oppoſition to arbitrary power.

OCTOBER 15.

The Captain of the Kingfiſher (a ſecond MAD MONTAGUE) it is ſaid, lately ſeized upon, and forced on board his ſhip, an inhabitant of Norfolk, or Portſmouth, for ſome trivial offence; who, after calling a *court-martial*, and giving him a *fair trial* as they were pleaſed to term it) paſſed ſentence upon him to receive thirty nine laſhes, which would have been executed, had not his Excellency the Governor, on being acquainted of this baſe and unmanly conduct, interpoſed, who ſeverely reprimanded the tyrant Montague, ſent the man aſhore, and deſired he would take out a peace warrant againſt him.

Capt. Macartney, of the Mercury man of war, has had his trial at Boſton and was honourable acquitted; but he abſolutely refuſes to ſerve his Majeſty any longer, unleſs appointed to the command of ſhip of greater force.

Extract of a letter from FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 11.

"I cannot abſtain from the pleaſure of communicating to you the very joyful news I have this moment received from the northward: General Schuyler, from undoubted authority, has taken St. John's and Mountreal, and is now on his march to Quebec, joined hourly by thouſands of Canadians. It is thought he will he will alſo ſucceeded in his attack on that metropolis.

The following extract of a letter from Norfolk will ſerve to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation that town is unhappily reduced to by the wanton, unjuſt, and cruel behaviour of the tools of tyranny and oppreſſion on board the ſhips of war in that harbour. Various reports have been in circulation here, within a few days paſt, of a manœuvre of the ſoldiery on the 30th ult; and from the communication by water being obſtructed, it is ſeldom we get intelligence from thence; but we are aſſured the letter contains an authentic account.

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, *October* 1.

"*Yeſterday came aſhore about 25 of the King's ſoldiers, and marched up to the printing-office, out of which they took all the types and part of the preſs, and carried them on board the new ſhip Eilbeck, in preſence, I ſuppoſe, of between two and three hundred ſpectators, without meeting with the leaſt moleſtation; and upon the drums beating up and down the town, there were only about thirty-five men to arms. They ſay they want to print a few papers themſelves; that they looked upon the preſs not to be free, and had a mind to publiſh ſomething in vindication of their own characters. But as they have only part of the preſs, and no ink as yet, it is out of their power to do any thing in the printing buſineſs. They have got neither of the compoſitors, but I underſtand there is a printer on board the Otter. Mr. Cumming, the bookbinder was, preſſed on board, but is admitted aſhore at times: He ſays, Capt. Squire was very angry they did not get Mr. Holt, who happened to be in the Houſe the whole time they were ſearching, but luckily made his eſcape, notwithſtanding the office was guarded all round. Mr. Cumming alſo informs, that the Captain ſays he will return every thing in ſafe order to the office, after he anſwers his ends, which, he ſays, will be in about three weeks.—It was extremely melancholy to hear the cries of the women and children in the ſtreets; moſt of the families are moving out of town, with the greateſt expedition; the carts have been going all this day.*"

We learn, from good authority, that General Waſhington, in a letter to his brother in Frederick county, ſays he expects to be at home, in peace, by Chriſtmas day.

A gentleman who travelled lately through Connecticut informs us, that he met with an old gentlewoman, who told him that ſhe had fitted out and ſent five ſons and eleven grandſons to Boſton, when ſhe heard of the engagement between the Provincials and Regulars. The gentleman aſked her if ſhe did not ſhed a tear at parting with them? "No (ſaid ſhe) I never parted with them with more pleaſure." But ſuppoſe (ſaid the gentleman) they had all been killed? "I had rather (ſaid the noble matron) this had been the caſe, than that ONE of them had come back a coward.

OCTOBER 28.

After Lord Dunmore, with his troops and the navy, had been for ſeveral weeks ſeizing the perſons and property of his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects in this colony, on Wedneſday night laſt a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable negro man ſlave, and a ſail from the owner; next morning there appeared off the mouth of Hampton River a Schooner, a ſloop, and three tenders, with ſoldiers on board, and a meſſage was received at Hampton, from Captain Squires, on board the ſchooner, that he would that day land and burn the town; on which, a company of regulars and a company of minute men, who had been placed there in conſequence of former threats, denounced againſt that place, made the beſt diſpoſition to prevent their landing, aided by a body of militia, who were ſuddenly called together on the occaſion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by ſome boats ſunk acroſs the channel for that purpoſe; upon this they fired ſeveral ſmall cannon at the provincials, without any effect, who in return, diſcharged their ſmall arms, ſo effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loſs of ſeveral men, as it is believed; but they had in the mean time, burnt down a houſe belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamſbourg, about nine at night a company of rifle-men were diſpatched to the aid of Hampton, and the Colonel of the 2d regiment ſent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats ſunk, and made a paſſage for their veſſels, which were drawn up cloſe to the town, and began to fire upon it ſoon after the arrival of the party from Williamſbourg; but as ſoon as our men were ſo diſpoſed as to give them a few ſhot, they went off ſo haſtily that our people took a ſmall tender with five white men, a woman, and two ſlaves, 6 ſwivels, 7 muſkets, ſome ſmall arms, and other things, a ſword, piſtols, and ſeveral papers belonging to a Lieutenant Wright, who made his eſcape by jumping overboard, and ſwimming away with Mr. King's negro man, who are on ſhore, and a purſuit, it is hoped, may overtake them. There were in the veſſel two men mortally wounded, one is ſince dead, and the other near his end; beſides which, we are informed nine men were ſeen thrown overboard from one of the veſſels. We had not a man even wounded. The veſſels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to viſit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them. As we can with pleaſure aſſure the public that every part of them behaved with ſpirit and bravery, and we are wiſhing for another ſkirmiſh.

WILMINGTON, November 4.

We hear, a merchant on this river has received a letter from his correſpondent in England acquainting, that the miniſtry have bought up immenſe quantities of goods from the manufacturers, in order to prevent that numerous and powerful claſs of people from raiſing againſt them, which would certainly be the caſe, if their manufactures ſhould not, from any political manœuvres, be in demand. That this account is come to hand, we are aſſured is a fact, but we do not vouch for the truth of the intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Extract of a letter from Sheneſtady, September 26.

"This afternoon an expreſs arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great ſucceſs; had taken a ſchooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and poſſeſſed themſelves of a 12 pounder. The companies of New-Englandmen landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of Regulars going to the fort with carts, cattle, and proviſions, which they took, and defeated the Regulars. Captain Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one Lieutenant, Van Slyk, of this town, have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, which has recommended them to the notice of General Montgomery. Five hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our army."

His Majeſty's ſloop of war the Viper, arrived here laſt Saturday, in 30 hours from Rhode-Iſland. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Bunker's-hill, is about 14 days from Boſton, and has brought diſpatches for all his Majeſty's Governors on the continent. We hear ſhe is to ſail in a few days for the ſouthern governments.

We hear that Capt. Wallace has made a demand from the inhabitants of Newport, of all the live ſtock they could ſpare from the iſland. The inhabitants had only three days to conſider of the matter.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 14.

THE Threats contained in Captain Thornbrough's Letter inſerted in our laſt, who has ſince actually ſeized ſeveral Veſſels belonging to the Inhabitants of this Colony (which were by him Yeſterday ſent away) together with the Vengeance denounced, by the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, againſt this Town, as ſoon as *more Ships of War ſhould arrive* here, having rendered it indiſpenſably neceſſary to lay Difficulties in the Way of the approach of ſuch, for our Preſervation: It was reſolved to obſtruct the Paſſage through the Channel of Hog-Iſland Creek, being one Approach to this Town from Rebellion-Road. In Conſequence of this Reſolution, on Saturday Afternoon, about Two o'Clock, Captain Simon Tufts, Commander of the Colony Scooner Defence, mounted with Two Nine-Pounders, Six Six Pounders, and Four-Four Pounders, having on board 70 Seamen and Marines, proceeded with Four Hulks, in order to ſink them upon the Bar of that Creek, being about Gun-ſhot Diſtance from the King's Sloops of War Tamer of Sixteen Six-Pounders, and Cherokee of Six or Eight Guns. As Captain Tufts approached the Place of his Deſtination, the Tamer fired Six Shots at him, which Captain Tufts, juſt coming to an Anchor, returned with Two; and the Tamer continuing the Cannonade, Capt. Tufts contented himſelf with returning only one Shot more, and then proceeded to ſink the Hulks. He accordingly ſunk three large Schooner Hulks; but the fourth not coming up early enough in the Tide, he continued the Night on his Station, in order to ſink her alſo at a proper Time of Tide. About a Quarter after Four, on Sunday Morning, the Tamer and Cherokee, having warped nearer to Captain Tufts in the Night, diſcharged their Broadſides at him, and continued the Cannonade until about Seven o'Clock; when Captain Tufts having, notwithſtanding ſo heavy a Fire, carried the Hulk to her proper Station, and having ſcuttled her in various Places, left her ſinking; and then, having no farther Duty to perform, he retreated. However, as the Hulk, being loaded with Sand, was a conſiderable Time in ſinking, and as Capt. Tufts was conſiderably retreated, the Tamer ſent an armed Boat which fired the Hulk, towing her into ſhallower Water, where ſhe ſhortly after ſunk. Capt. Tufts, in his Retreat, ineffectually fired a Shot at this armed Boat; but finding his Firing would not be of any Service, he prudently refrained from ſuch an Expenditure of Ammunition. Notwithſtanding ſo long and ſevere a Cannonade from the Tamer and Cherokee (on board which laſt Ld. Wm. Campbell has for ſome Time paſt fixed his Reſidence) Capt. Tufts received no other Damage, but one Shot under his Counter, one in his Broadſide, and a third which cut his Fore Starboard Shroud: Not a Man was wounded! In general the Shot paſſed between his Rigging, and ſtruck the main Land; and amidſt this imminent Danger, the Officers and Men on board, although moſtly new in the Service, diſplayed the greateſt Chearfulneſs, Tranquility and Coolneſs.—The Inhabitants of this Town were in general, Spectators of the latter Part of the Cannonade. The Drums beat to Arms, and the Militia in a Body aſſembled under their Officers, with ſuch Alertneſs, and ſo properly armed, as gave the higheſt Confidence to the Public, that they might be relied on in any Extremity.

The Provincial Congreſs have appointed Peter Bounetheau, Eſq; to be Aſſiſtant to their Secretary.

Robert William Powell, Eſq; who, on the 8th Inſtant, was elected to ſerve in the preſent Congreſs, together with Alexander Gillon, Eſq; as Repreſentatives for the Pariſhes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-Town, in the Room of George Gabriel Powell, Eſq; and Sir Edmund Head, Bart. has taken his Seat in Congreſs.

Ralph Izard, Eſq; and John McQueen, Eſq; both *unanimouſly* elected on the 8th Inſtant, to ſerve in the preſent Congreſs, the former for the Pariſh of St. John, Colleton-County, the latter for the Pariſh of St. Paul, have alſo taken their Seats.

The Congreſs, which ſtill continue ſitting, Yeſterday RESOLVED upon the immediate raiſing and imbodying a REGIMENT of ARTILLERY, to conſiſt of three Companies of One Hundred Men each, including Non-commiſſioned Officers and Gunners; and this Day the following Officers for that Corps were elected, viz. Owen Roberts, Eſq; Lieutenant Col. Commandant; Hon. Barnard Elliott, Major; Barnard Beekman, Charles Drayton, Sims White, Eſqrs, Captains; Paul Townſend, Eſq; Pay-maſter; and John Budd, Eſq; Surgeon.

The Subſcriber's STOCK of GOODS,
Being conſiderably reduced, the Remainder are now ſelling off,
Either for CASH or CREDIT,
At a low Advance,

COnſiſting of many uſeful Articles, in the Woolendrapery, Hoſiery, Ironmongery and Haberdaſhery Branches, with a few well choſen Silks and Millinery, and a large Quantity of Rum.

JAMES WAKEFIELD.

N. B. His Cuſtomers ſupplied as uſual, and will be obliged to them for their immediate Orders.

MR. MELCHIOR WERLY, informs me of a ſorrel GELDING, about Twelve Hands high, with a blaze Face, the hind Feet white, branded on the mounting Buttock [illegible], trots, and full aged, having ſtrayed into his Plantation up the Path. The Owner muſt prove his Property before THOMAS TURNER, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,
At Orangeburgh Court-Houſe, on the Firſt Tueſday in December next,

A Plantation on the Congaree River, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or leſs, late the Property of Joſeph Jarral, deceaſed, and ſold by Virtue of an Execution.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

JOHN-JAMES HAIG, Sheriff.

Georgia, November 1, 1775.

To all Men in all civilized Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Colonies, and Iſlands;

PATRICK MACKAY, Eſquire, of the Iſland of Sappello, in the Province of Georgia, hereby GIVES NOTICE of a moſt daring and flagitious Robbery and Piracy, and requeſts their Aid and Aſſiſtance to ſeize, ſtop, and bring to Puniſhment the Perpetrators of the Crime to be ſet forth at large in this Advertiſement, for the public Good of all commercial Countries, as well as for the Recovery of his own Property.

About Eleven o'Clock on the Night of Tueſday the Thirty-firſt Day of October, 1775, nine armed men came on board a Schooner, then lying moored off the Point of Sapello, in the Province of Georgia, cut both her cables, (which were all that were on board) and proceeded immediately to Sea. Of the Perpetrators of this Piracy, two only are yet known, viz. SAMUEL PRICE, and SAMUEL WELLS.—Price, is a ſhort ſlim Man, rather well made, about thirty-five Years of Age, and was lately Maſter and Owner of a Coaſting Schooner in this Province.—Wells, is a tall, ſlender, young Man, about twenty-five Years of Age, and was born in Rhode-Iſland.

There were on board the Schooner, at the Time when the Pirates boarded her, a white Man, John Bacon, and three Negro Men; when they got near the Bar, they put on board a Boat belonging to the Schooner the abovementioned John Bacon, and two of the Negroes; the other Negro Fellow, named JACK, (who is about five Feet eight Inches high) they carried off with them.

The Schooner is fifty-three Feet Keel, twenty-two Feet Beam, and about nine Feet in the Hold; ſhe is quite new, built in South-Carolina, may carry about three hundred Barrels of Rice, her Stern ſquare and painted light blue, had bright Sides, and ſix Port Holes, and two Quarter Lights on each Side. The Ports and Deadlights were not painted, nor the Windows ſaſhed; neither was there any Joiner's Work done in her Cabbin, being juſt out of the Builder's Hands. She is taunt rigged, with Topmaſts ſtanding, but had no Yards acroſs; her Foreſail new, and her Mainſail and Jib half worn. The Hook over her Boltſprit had been carried away, and was fixed with an Hawſer. She was lately purchaſed by the Subſcriber at the Marſhal's Sale in Savannah in Georgia.

When the Schooner was boarded by the abovementioned Pirates, ſhe was in Ballaſt; the only Proviſions then on board were, about five Buſhels of Potatoes, and a few Caſks of Water. From their being ſo ſcantily provided, they may be obliged to put into ſome Port or Inlet on the Coaſt of North America, in order to procure, by Theft, a freſh Supply; it will, therefore, behoove all Perſons on the Coaſt to keep a good Look-out, in order to prevent their accompliſhing any ſuch Purpoſe; or they may probably offer the abovementioned Negro Fellow Jack for Sale, that they may, with the Purchaſe Money, procure Neceſſaries.

A Reward of Fifty Dollars,

Is hereby offered to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend and bring to Juſtice the abovementioned Samuel Price, Samuel Wells, and their Accomplices; alſo a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the Recovery of the Negro Fellow Jack, and likewiſe a reaſonable and generous Salvage for recovering and delivering the ſaid Schooner to Mr. Alexander Ruſe, Merchant, in Charles-Town, South Carolina, or to me, in Georgia; to be awarded and determined upon by any three Merchants or indifferent Perſons, or otherwiſe according to Law or Cuſtom.

PATRICK MACKAY.

Charles-Town, November 1ſt, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the Price and Assize of BREAD;"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at Four Pounds and Fifteen Shillings (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the Half Crown Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of Northward Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of Carolina Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
White,	2	10	8	White,	[illegible]	0	0
Wheaten,	2	7	12	Wheaten,	[illegible]	0	0
Houshold,	3	5	0	Houshold,	4	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. George Sheed, *Commiſſary-General.*

CAMDEN FLOUR, of an exceeding good Quality, to be ſold by

Archibald Broun, & Co.

ABſented himſelf from the Subſcriber, the 4th of this Inſtant, a NEGRO Man, named LIMUS; he is of a yellow Complexion, and has the Ends of three of his Fingers cut off his left Hand; he is well known in Charles-Town from his ſaucy and impudent Tongue, of which I have had many Complaints; therefore, I hereby give free Liberty, and will be alſo much obliged to any Perſon to flog him (ſo as not take his Life) in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper, whenever he is found out of my Habitation without a Ticket; for though he is my Property, he has the audacity to tell me, he will be free, that he will ſerve no Man, and that he will be conquered or governed by no Man.—I forwarn Maſters of Veſſels from carrying him off the Province, and all Perſons from harbouring him in their Houſes or Plantations. JOSHUA EDEN.

STOPPED on Saturday the 21th Inſtant, from a Negro Fellow, who offered it for ſale in the Subſcriber's Shop,

A Silver Table Spoon.

Any Perſon giving a proper Deſcription of the ſame, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, may have it by applying to me in Elliot-Street.

JOSEPH JONES.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately,*

THE upper Part of the Tenement, where our Counting-Houſe is kept. Enquire of

Arch. Brown, *and Co.*

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE well known Tavern in *Broad-Street*, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Charles Ramadge.* Enquire of

MANSELL & CORBETT.

Log-Creek, Ninety-Six Diſtrict, Oct. 21, 1775.

POSTED before the Subſcriber, a white Mare, with ſome white Skin on her Lip and Noſe, about thirteen Hands high, nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart and Figure 7, both Ears of ſaid Mare under ſloped, and had on a ſmall Bell.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, J. P.

FOUND by one of my Negroes, in Charles-Town, a FIFTY POUNDS BILL. The Owner may have it again, by proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving the Negro a Gratuity for his Honeſty. Apply to

KINSEY BURDEN.

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

On Monday the 27th Inſtant, at the Houſe of the late Mrs. Dunneau deceaſed, in Meeting-Street,

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of four Negroes, viz. a Man, his Wife, and two Children, a Spinnet, a Pair of Globes, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture. Twelve Months Credit will be given for the Negroes, giving Security, the reſt to be Caſh.

N. B. The Property not to be altered, till the Conditions are complied with.

STRAYED,

Into Capt. Cochran's Plantation,

A Dappled Gray Horſe,

ABout 13 Hands high, branded with an S on his mounting Buttock.—The Owner proving his property mayhave him again by paying the Charges, and applying to Capt. COCHRAN.

Monk's Corner.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed the Whole of Mr. Dawſon's STOCK of GOODS, at Charles-Town, and brought them to this Place, his Aſſortment is thereby rendered as tolerable as moſt in the Province. He has a Quantity of many capital Plantation Articles, which he will ſell under the common advance, and a Variety of Silks at Prime Coſt. He has alſo a good Supply of Rums, Wine, Salt, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c. Such of Mr. Dawſon's Friends as may be ſo obliging as to apply to him, may depend on his Attention in ſupplying and forwarding to them any Articles in his power. He has left at Mr. Dawſon's Store in Charles-Town, a few heavy Articles (where ſome of them may be had as low as Eight for One) ſuch as Felling Axes, Ox Chains, Iron Wedges, Sets of Blackſmith's Tools complete, Iron Pots, Braſs Kettles, and a few elegant Tutenage and and Prince's Metal mounted Stove Grates with Furniture complete.

GEORGE REDHEAD.

Wanted immediately, on Hire,

ANY Number of able-bodied Negro Men, for the Public Works, on Charles-Town-Neck, near the Quarter-Houſe, for whom Seven Shillings and Six-pence per Day will be allowed, and Proviſions found, and Payment made monthly or oftener if their Owners deſire it. Apply in Charles-Town to Col. George Gabriel Powel; or, on the Spot, to

GEORGE ROUT,

Clerk to the Commiſſioners for the above Work.

JOSHUA EDEN,

Chair-maker, *in* King-Street, *has for ſale,*

SOME extraordinary good SPINNING WHEELS, and will continue to make more if he is properly encouraged. He has alſo for Sale, ſome very good Straw-bottom Chairs.

WHEREAS the Dwelling-Houſe at Rumney Diſtillery, was broken open on Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant, in the Night, ſuppoſed by Negroes, out of which were taken ſundry Effects belonging to the Eſtate of Mrs. Hickling, deceaſed, viz. 13 Damaſk Napkins, never waſhed; one Piece of Iriſh Linen; 3 Silver Table Spoons, marked H T; one ditto larger, marked H T; 6 Silver Tea Spoons, marked H T; and one Silver Tankard, marked H T; one Stone Stock Buckle, ſet in Silver; one Pair of Silver Buckles; and one Stone Breaſt Buckle, ſet in Silver:—There are ſeveral other Articles beſides the above, a Liſt of which may be ſeen, by applying to me.—I do hereby offer a Reward of Twenty Pounds to any Perſon who will diſcover the Robber, or the Receiver of any of the above Goods, ſo as he, ſhe, or they, may be brought to Juſtice.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

To be LET,

On very low Terms, and immediately entered upon,

THE upper Part of my Houſe, over the Store; it contains three Chambers, a good Dining Room and Parlour; alſo Kitchen and Yard within the ſame: The Whole would ſute a Batchelor or Batchelors extremely well. Treat with W. DOUGHTY.

THE Subscriber, having made ſome Progreſs in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a conſiderable Expence: Deſires all thoſe who may want Inſtructions for that Purpoſe, to call at Mr. Bulline's, near the *Baptiſt-Meeting,* on *Aſhley-River,* where they may meet with him, and at the ſame Time that they may ſerve themſelves, oblige

Their moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HACKLE.

Now SELLING

At MEY & CRIPPS's Store,

In Broad-Street,

Much under the uſual Advance,

Among a Variety of Articles, are the following,

VIZ.

A Large Quantity of Holland Shirting, Damaſk and Diaper Tabling, of different Widths and Prices, Clear Lawns, Humhums, Marſeilles Quilting, white and printed Callicoes, ſtriped Hollands, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, black, white, crimſon, and blue flowered Satin, Engliſh Perſian, Bombazines, Thread and Blond Laces, Ounce Thread, Cotton Counterpanes, Men and Womens Silk and Worſted Hoſe, figured and plain Ribbons, Worſted Binding, Bed Lace and Taſſels, Hair Shags, Worſted Breeches Patterns, Hats, Fiſhing and deep Sea Lines, with Leads, Shop and Sail Twine, Powder Puffs, Childrens Shoes, black and red Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Lead Pencils, Fiddles, beſt Straſburg Snuff, a Variety of Images, Looking Glaſſes, Pipes in Boxes, Boxes of Window Glaſs 10 by 12, Empty Liquor Caſes, and ſpare Bottles for ditto, Chimney and red Hearth Tiles, Dutch Klinkers, blue and brown Butter Pots, blue Pint and Quart Mugs, One and One and an Half Gallon Jugs, Sets of Crucibles, Mill Stones, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, of different Sorts, Cruppers and Surſingles, Silver plated Spurs, Tin Tea Kettles, Tea Urns, Coffin Furniture, Speaking Trumpets, Gallon and Half Gallon Pewter Meaſures, Bird Cages, Corks, Pad Locks, Raſps, Spike Nails, narrow Hoes, ſplitting Wedges, Carpenters ſmoothing Planes, Iron Cheſts, a Bath Stove, yellow Ocre, Gun Flints, Guaging Rods, &c. &c.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of,

Jamaica and Weſt-India RUM, Vidonia Wine, Salt, &c.

A great Abatement will be made to any Perſon taking to the Amount of £.500 Currency; and any one taking the Whole, may have them a Bargain, and at a long Credit. 6 w.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the Guinea Country, ſays his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand ſcorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has loſt the firſt Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Townſhip,* 90 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is BERESFORD, and his Maſter's Name Jemmy; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars acroſs his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at William Sterling's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo,* 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has loſt the ſmall Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at Lanue's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the Coromantee Country, ſays her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name; ſhe is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Noſe, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Oſnaburgs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the Congo Country, ſays his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee,* 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the Papaw Country, ſays his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to Benjamin Ward; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a ſquint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the Angola Country, ſays his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breaſt ꓤ O; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

Oct. 28, 1775. A new Negro Man of the Kiſſee Country, ſays his Name is YARROW, and that his Maſter's Name is Billey; he his about 38 Years of Age, 5 Feet three Inches and a half high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and is branded on the Left Arm I. H, brought with him a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Iſaac Godin's Plantation, 25 Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden.*

THE Copartnerſhip of David and John Deas, having been expired ſome Time, and repeated Application made both in this Way and by Letter, though to little Purpoſe, to thoſe indebted to them, to diſcharge their ſeveral Debts, and there being now, by the Deceaſe of my Brother, an abſolute Neceſſity for bringing all the Affairs of ſaid Copartnerſhip to a ſpeedy Settlement.—I hereby give this laſt Notice, to all thoſe who are concerned, that unleſs they do diſcharge their reſpective Engagements, or ſettle the ſame to my Satisfaction, on or before the firſt Day of January next, I muſt then, though much againſt my will, proceed to compulſory Meaſures.

JOHN DEAS.

Charles-Town, September 21, 1775.

THE BUTCHERS in the Beef-Market having laboured under great Inconveniencies for ſome Time paſt, on Account of the long Credits they are obliged to give their Cuſtomers, *Do now give this public Notice,* in Order to prevent a total Stop of the Town's being ſupplied with freſh Beef, which muſt be the Caſe ſoon, for the Want of Money, Cattle being a Caſh Article, that they requeſt every Perſon will, in future, bring READY MONEY to Market.